WEST Search History

09/661,693

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DATE: Thursday, October 13, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L23	L22 not l21	9
☐	L22	(sublingual$2 or transgingival$2 or gingival$2 or buccal$2 or transbuccal$2 or transoral$2 or transmucosal$2 or (across near2 oral near2 mucosa$2)) and fentanyl	19
☐	L21	L20 or l19	10
☐	L20	fentanyl same (transoral$2 or transmucosal$2 or (across near2 oral near2 mucosa$2))	6
☐	L19	fentanyl same (sublingual$2 or transgingival$2 or gingival$2 or buccal$2 or transbuccal$2)	6
		DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L18	L16 and @ay<=1999	0
☐	L17	L16 and @ay<=1998	0
☐	L16	L15 or l14	72
☐	L15	fentanyl same (sublingual$2 or transgingival$2 or gingival$2 or buccal$2 or transbuccal$2)	33
☐	L14	fentanyl same (transoral$2 or transmucosal$2 or (across near2 oral near2 mucosa$2))	53
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L10	L9 not l7 not l6	21
☐	L9	fentanyl same (transoral$2 or transmucosal$2 or (across near2 oral near2 mucosa$2))	26
☐	L8	L7 not l6	4
☐	L7	fentanyl same (sublingual$2 or transgingival$2 or gingival$2)	8
☐	L6	fentanyl same (buccal$2 or transbuccal$2)	11

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

09/661,693

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 NEWS  4  AUG 11  STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America
 NEWS  5  AUG 30  CA/CAplus -Increased access to 19th century research documents
 NEWS  6  AUG 30  CASREACT - Enhanced with displayable reaction conditions
 NEWS  7  SEP 09  ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
 NEWS  8  OCT 03  MATHDI removed from STN
 NEWS  9  OCT 04  CA/CAplus-Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) added
                  to core patent offices
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 NEWS 11  OCT 13  New CAS Information Use Policies Effective October 17, 2005

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:40:33 ON 13 OCT 2005

=> file medline biosis caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
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=> s fentanyl and (buccal or transbuccal or bucally or transbuccally or gingival or gingivally or
L1          336 FENTANYL AND (BUCCAL OR TRANSBUCCAL OR BUCALLY OR TRANSBUCCALLY
                OR GINGIVAL OR GINGIVALLY OR TRANSGINGIVAL OR TRANSGINGIVALLY
                OR SUBLINGUAL OR SUBLINGUALLY OR TRANSORAL OR TRANSORALLY OR
                TRANSMUCOSAL OR TRANSMUCOSALLY OR ORAL MUCOSA)
```

```
=> s fentanyl (p) (buccal or transbuccal or bucally or transbuccally or gingival or gingivally or
L2          282 FENTANYL (P) (BUCCAL OR TRANSBUCCAL OR BUCALLY OR TRANSBUCCALLY
                OR GINGIVAL OR GINGIVALLY OR TRANSGINGIVAL OR TRANSGINGIVALLY
                OR SUBLINGUAL OR SUBLINGUALLY OR TRANSORAL OR TRANSORALLY OR
                TRANSMUCOSAL OR TRANSMUCOSALLY OR ORAL MUCOSA)

=> s fentanyl (p) (buccal or transbuccal or bucally or transbuccally)
L3           36 FENTANYL (P) (BUCCAL OR TRANSBUCCAL OR BUCALLY OR TRANSBUCCALLY)


=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4           31 DUP REM L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 ibib kwic

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:55116  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:141267
TITLE:                    Film comprising therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S):              Maibach, Todd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2005004989         A2    20050120    WO 2004-US21038         20040630
     WO 2005004989         A3    20050616
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2003-484009P     P  20030701
                                             US 2003-497426P     P  20030821
IT   50-02-2, Dexamethasone  50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies
     50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide  50-22-6, Corticosterone  50-23-7,
     Hydrocortisone  50-24-8, Prednisolone  50-33-9, Phenylbutazone,
     biological studies  50-49-7, Imipramine  50-53-3, Chlorpromazine,
     biological studies  50-55-5, Reserpine  50-78-2, Aspirin  51-15-0,
     Pralidoxime chloride  51-43-4, Epinephrine  51-55-8, Atropine,
     biological studies  51-64-9, Dextroamphetamine  51-71-8, Phenelzine
     52-86-8, Haloperidol  53-03-2, Prednisone  53-33-8, Paramethasone
     53-86-1, Indomethacin  54-05-7, Chloroquine  54-06-8, Adrenochrome
     54-11-5, Nicotine  54-25-1, 6-Azauridine  54-95-5, Pentylenetetrazol
     55-56-1, Chlorhexidine  55-63-0, Nitroglycerin  57-24-9, Strychnine
     57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies  57-42-1, Meperidine  57-66-9,
     Probenecid  57-96-5, Sulfinpyrazone  58-00-4, Apomorphine  58-08-2,
     Caffeine, biological studies  58-14-0, Pyrimethamine  58-33-3,
```

Promethazine hydrochloride 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-33-6, Pyrilamine maleate 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-99-1, Methotrimeprazine 61-56-3, Sulthiame 62-44-2, Phenacetin 62-67-9, Nalorphine 63-98-9, Phenacemide 64-39-1, Promedol 64-86-8, Colchicine 69-33-0, Tubercidin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, derivs. 72-69-5, Nortriptyline 76-41-5, Oxymorphone 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-57-3, Codeine 77-07-6, Levorphanol 77-15-6, Ethoheptazine 77-41-8, Methsuximide 77-46-3, Acedapsone 77-67-8, Ethosuximide 79-43-6, Dichloroacetic acid, biological studies 80-62-6D, Methyl methacrylate, polymers 81-07-2, Saccharin 82-54-2, Cotarnine 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 83-89-6, Mepacrine 84-86-6, 1-Naphthylamine-4-sulfonic acid 86-34-0, Phensuximide 87-17-2, Salicylanilide 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 87-66-1, Pyrogallol 89-24-7, Phenylhydantoin 89-78-1, Menthol 89-83-8, Thymol 90-34-6, Primaquine 90-49-3, Pheneturide 90-69-7, Lobeline 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 92-31-9, Tolonium chloride 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 99-45-6, Adrenalone 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 104-29-0, Chlorphenesin 104-31-4, Benzonatate 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 115-02-6, Azaserine 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 120-97-8, Dichlorphenamide 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 123-99-9, Azelaic acid, biological studies 124-87-8, Picrotoxin 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-33-7, Primidone 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-86-0, Caramiphen edisylate 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 127-48-0, Trimethadione 130-16-5, Cloxyquin 130-95-0, Quinine 132-18-3, Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride 136-96-9, Diamthazole dihydrochloride 141-94-6, Hexetidine 143-52-2, Metopon 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 155-09-9, Tranylcypromine 155-97-5, Pyridostigmine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 298-59-9, Ritalin 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 315-30-0, Allopurinol 319-89-1, Tetroquinone 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 357-56-2, Dextromoramide 378-44-9, Betamethasone 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 427-00-9, Desomorphine 437-38-7, **Fentanyl** 439-14-5, Diazepam 446-86-6, Azathioprine 465-65-6, Naloxone 466-40-0, Isomethadone 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 467-84-5, Phenadoxone 468-56-4, Hydroxypethidine 469-79-4, Ketobemidone 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 471-53-4, Enoxolone 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 477-60-1, Bebeerine 483-17-0, Cephaeline 484-20-8, Bergapten 491-58-7, Chrysarobin 491-92-9, Pamaquine 500-92-5, Chloroguanide 511-13-7, Chlophedianol hydrochloride 524-84-5, Dimethylthiambutene 525-61-1, Quinocide 528-94-9, Ammonium salicylate 538-71-6, Domiphen bromide 550-70-9, Triprolidine hydrochloride 554-57-4, Methazolamide 557-28-8, Zinc propionate 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 562-10-7 564-25-0, Doxycycline 566-78-9, 21-Acetoxypregnenolone 575-74-6, Buclosamide 595-77-7, Algestone 641-36-1, Apocodeine 768-94-5, Amantadine 773-76-2, Chloroxine 790-69-2, Loflucarban 980-71-2, Brompheniramine maleate 1095-90-5, Methadone hydrochloride 1110-40-3, Cortivazol 1121-30-8, Pyrithione 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1219-77-8, Ujothion 1394-02-1, Hachimycin 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1398-61-4, Chitin 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1403-17-4, Candicidin 1404-19-9, Oligomycin 1406-04-8, Neomycin undecylenate 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1531-12-0, Norlevorphanol 1562-13-6, 3-O-Lauroylpyroxidoxol diacetate 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2098-66-0, Cyproterone 2135-17-3, Flumethasone 2152-34-3, Pemoline 2438-32-6, Dexchlorpheniramine maleate 2447-54-3, Sanguinarine 2451-01-6, Terpinhydrate 2624-44-4, Ethamsylate 2825-60-7, Formocortal 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3306-52-3, Viridin 3380-34-5, Triclosan 3505-38-2, Carbinoxamine maleate 3572-52-9, Biphenamine 3679-64-9, Bromosalicylchloranilide 3861-76-5, Clonitazene 4075-81-4, Calcium propionate 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4419-39-0,

Beclomethasone 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 4936-47-4, Nifuratel 4991-65-5, Tioxolone 5588-20-5, Chlordantoin 5786-21-0, Clozapine 6138-56-3, Tripelennamine citrate 6735-59-7, Pralidoxime 6834-98-6, Fungichromin 6890-42-2, Prednylidene 21-diethylaminoacetate 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 7527-91-5, Acrisorcin 7631-89-2, Sodium arsenate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, biological studies 7681-93-8, Natamycin 9000-01-5, Acacia gum 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-28-6, Ghatti 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9001-27-8, Factor viii 9001-28-9, Factor ix 9002-04-4, Thrombin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, oxidized 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-70-0, Collodion 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9005-82-7, Amylose 9012-72-0, Glucan
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**buccal** tapes comprising therapeutic agents)

```
=> s l4 and PY<=1999
L5          11 L4 AND PY<=1999

=> s l4 and FD<=1999
'1999' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'1999' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'1999' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L6           0 L4 AND FD<=1999

=> d k5 ibib kwic 1-11
L6 HAS NO ANSWERS
'1-11 ' IS NOT A VALID SEARCH STATUS KEYWORD
Search status keywords:
NONE ---- Display only the number of postings.
STATUS -- Display statistics of the search.
ENTER SEARCH STATUS OPTION (NONE), STATUS, OR ?:d l5 ibib kwic 1-11
'D L20 IBIB KWIC 1-11' IS NOT A VALID SEARCH STATUS KEYWORD
Search status keywords:
NONE ---- Display only the number of postings.
STATUS -- Display statistics of the search.
ENTER SEARCH STATUS OPTION (NONE), STATUS, OR ?:d l5 ibib kwic
'D L20 IBIB KWIC ' IS NOT A VALID SEARCH STATUS KEYWORD
Search status keywords:
NONE ---- Display only the number of postings.
STATUS -- Display statistics of the search.
ENTER SEARCH STATUS OPTION (NONE), STATUS, OR ?:
ENTER SEARCH STATUS OPTION (NONE), STATUS, OR ?:none
L3          36 SEA FENTANYL (P) (BUCCAL OR TRANSBUCCAL OR BUCALLY OR TRANSBUCC
               ALLY)
L4          31 DUP REM L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           0 SEA L4 AND FD<=1999


=> d l5 ibib kwic

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 11     MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:   1998360571     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 9695458
TITLE:              A fatal overdose of transdermally administered fentanyl.
```

AUTHOR: Kramer C; Tawney M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mount Clemens General Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine, MI 48043, USA. CKramer%. PCS@MCGH.org
SOURCE: Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, **(1998 Jul)** 98 (7) 385-6.
Journal code: 7503065. ISSN: 0098-6151.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199808
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980903
Last Updated on STN: 19980903
Entered Medline: 19980827

SO Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, **(1998 Jul)** 98 (7) 385-6.
Journal code: 7503065. ISSN: 0098-6151.

AB We present a case of **fentanyl** overdose via mucous membrane absorption. A 31-year-old man presented to the emergency department in respiratory arrest. At intubation, a Duragesic transdermal patch (75 micrograms/h) was recovered from the **buccal** cavity. A second **fentanyl** transdermal patch (75 micrograms/h) was noted on the right lateral aspect of the thigh. Postmortem blood evaluation returned a venous **fentanyl** level of 17.2 micrograms/L. The therapeutic range for analgesic use is 1 microgram/L to 3 micrograms/L. Drug screens were positive for benzodiazepines and cocaine. Mass spectrophotometry/gas chromatography was used to determine **fentanyl** levels and to confirm drug screen results. Case history, findings at intubation, and high **fentanyl** blood concentration suggest the cause of respiratory arrest and death was **fentanyl** overdose.

=> d l5 ibib kwic 2-11

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95185658 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7879944
TITLE: **Buccal** absorption of **fentanyl** is pH-dependent in dogs.
AUTHOR: Streisand J B; Zhang J; Niu S; McJames S; Natte R; Pace N L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesiology, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City 84132.
SOURCE: Anesthesiology, **(1995 Mar)** 82 (3) 759-64.
Journal code: 1300217. ISSN: 0003-3022.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199504
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950419
Last Updated on STN: 19950419
Entered Medline: 19950405

TI **Buccal** absorption of **fentanyl** is pH-dependent in dogs.
SO Anesthesiology, **(1995 Mar)** 82 (3) 759-64.
Journal code: 1300217. ISSN: 0003-3022.
AB BACKGROUND: Analgesia and sedation have been achieved noninvasively by **fentanyl** administration through the oral and nasal mucosa. In theory, the transmucosal bioavailability and absorption of **fentanyl** could be improved by converting more **fentanyl** to the unionized form by adjusting the surrounding pH. The authors tested this hypothesis in dogs. METHODS: Under general anesthesia, each of six mongrel dogs was given **fentanyl** on

repeated occasions, first intravenously (once), then by application to the **buccal** mucosa (six times). **Buccal fentanyl** administration was accomplished by placement of a pH-buffered solution of **fentanyl** into a specially constructed cell, which was clamped to the dog's **buccal** mucosa for 60 min. **Fentanyl** solutions with pHs of 6.6, 7.2, and 7.7 were studied to span a tenfold difference in the unionized fraction of **fentanyl**. Femoral arterial blood samples were sampled frequently and analyzed for **fentanyl** using a radioimmunoassay. Peak plasma concentration and the time of its occurrence for each **buccal** study were noted from the plasma concentration verses time profile. Terminal elimination half-life, bioavailability, and permeability coefficients were calculated using. . . techniques. RESULTS: The variables peak plasma concentration, bioavailability, and permeability coefficient increased three- to fivefold as the pH of the **fentanyl buccal** solution increased and more **fentanyl** molecules became unionized. There was no difference in terminal elimination half-life after intravenous **fentanyl** (244 +/- 68 min) or **buccal fentanyl** administration (pH 7.7, 205 +/- 89 min; pH 7.2, 205 +/- 65 min; pH 6.6, 196 +/- 48 min). In all **buccal** studies regardless of pH, time to peak plasma concentration occurred within 10 min of removal of the **fentanyl** solutions from the **buccal** mucosa. CONCLUSIONS: The **buccal** absorption, bioavailability, and permeability of **fentanyl** are markedly increased as the pH of the **fentanyl** solution becomes more basic. Most likely, this is because of an increase in the fraction of unionized **fentanyl**.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95100595 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7802322
TITLE: [First experience in the use of a new Russian narcotic analgesic prosidol in oncology].
Pervyi opyt primeneniia novogo otechestvennogo narkoticheskogo analgetika prosidola v onkologii.
AUTHOR: Osipova N A; Novikov G A; Vetsheva M S; Prokhorov B M; Beresnev V A; Loseva N A; Zemskaia S Iu; Smolina T A
SOURCE: Anesteziologiia i reanimatologiia, **(1994 Jul-Aug)** (4) 53-7.
Journal code: 7705399. ISSN: 0201-7563.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199501
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950215
Last Updated on STN: 19950215
Entered Medline: 19950125
SO Anesteziologiia i reanimatologiia, **(1994 Jul-Aug)** (4) 53-7.
Journal code: 7705399. ISSN: 0201-7563.
AB Prosidol, a new Russian narcotic analgesic, was used in various dosage forms (**buccal** and oral tablets, injection solution) in 113 cancer patients for the treatment of chronic pain, as a component of total anesthesia, and for postoperative analgesia. The best results were attained with the universal noninvasive dosage form, **buccal** tablets, used for the treatment of chronic pain in incurable patients. Analgesic properties of **buccal** prosidol are close to those of tramadol, the drug is well tolerated by the patients and causes no grave side. . . oncologic surgery and less effective after thoracal and abdominal interventions. As a component of total anesthesia prosidol is inferior to **fentanyl** and approximately similar to promedol. An advantage of prosidol is its highly effective universal noninvasive dosage form,

buccal tablets, which may be used for rapid analgesia in any situation.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94373594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8087638
TITLE: [Are there indications for oral or sublingual administration of morphines?].
Existe-t-il des indications aux voies orale et sublinguale pour l'administration des morphiniques?.
AUTHOR: Spielvogel C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement d'Anesthesie-Reanimation, Hopital Saint-Antoine, Paris.
SOURCE: Cahiers d'anesthesiologie, **(1994)** 42 (2) 219-21.
Journal code: 0370650. ISSN: 0007-9685.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941031
Last Updated on STN: 19941031
Entered Medline: 19941020
SO Cahiers d'anesthesiologie, **(1994)** 42 (2) 219-21.
Journal code: 0370650. ISSN: 0007-9685.
AB . . . perioperative period, gastric emptying rate and first pass metabolism limit the use of oral morphine. The bioavailability of sublingual and **buccal** opioids is better as the uptake of active drug is governed by local blood flow. This way of administration requires patient cooperation. Sublingual buprenorphine is widely used; **buccal** morphine and oral transmucosal **fentanyl** deserve further evaluation, especially in children.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:150436 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598164736
TITLE: **Buccal fentanyl** absorption in dogs: Kinetics and depot effect.
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, J. [Reprint author]; Niu, S.; Streisand, J. B. [Reprint author]; McJames, S. W. [Reprint author]; Hague, B.; Maland, L.; Stanley, T. H. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anesthesiol., Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA
SOURCE: Anesthesia and Analgesia, (1995) Vol. 80, No. 2 SUPPL., pp. S579.
Meeting Info.: 69th Clinical and Scientific Congress of the International Anesthesia Research Society. Honolulu, Hawaii. March 10-14, 1995.
CODEN: AACRAT. ISSN: 0003-2999.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 1995
TI **Buccal fentanyl** absorption in dogs: Kinetics and depot effect.
SO Anesthesia and Analgesia, (1995) Vol. 80, No. 2 SUPPL., pp. S579.
Meeting Info.: 69th Clinical and Scientific Congress of the International Anesthesia Research Society. Honolulu, Hawaii. March 10-14, 1995.
CODEN: AACRAT. ISSN: 0003-2999.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:68550 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199344034200
TITLE: Estimation of **buccal fentanyl** absorption bioavailability by measuring drug depletion from vehicle solutions: Validation of the method in dogs.
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Jie [Reprint author]; Streisand, James [Reprint author]; Niu, Suyi [Reprint author]; McJames, Scott [Reprint author]; Freimann, Volker; Hague, Brian; Maland, Lynn; Natte, Remco [Reprint author]; Stanley, Theodore H. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anesthesiol., Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84132, USA
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1992) Vol. 9, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. S177.
Meeting Info.: American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists 1992 Annual Meeting and Exposition. San Antonio, Texas, USA. November 15-19, 1992.
CODEN: PHREEB. ISSN: 0724-8741.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1993
Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 1993
TI Estimation of **buccal fentanyl** absorption bioavailability by measuring drug depletion from vehicle solutions: Validation of the method in dogs.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1992) Vol. 9, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. S177.
Meeting Info.: American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists 1992 Annual Meeting and Exposition. San Antonio, Texas, USA. November 15-19, 1992.
CODEN: PHREEB. ISSN: 0724-8741.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:39945 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199242016095; BR42:16095
TITLE: **BUCCAL** PERMEABILITY OF ORAL TRANSMUCOSAL **FENTANYL** CITRATE OTFC IN A DOG MODEL.
AUTHOR(S): ZHANG J [Reprint author]; NIU S; MALAND L J; BARRUS B K; FREIMANN V R; HAGUE B I
CORPORATE SOURCE: ANESTA CORP, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 84103
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1991) Vol. 8, No. 10 SUPPL, pp. S155.
Meeting Info.: AAPS (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENTISTS) SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXPOSITION, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, NOVEMBER 17-21, 1991. PHARM RES (N Y).
CODEN: PHREEB. ISSN: 0724-8741.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Jan 1992
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 1992
TI **BUCCAL** PERMEABILITY OF ORAL TRANSMUCOSAL **FENTANYL** CITRATE OTFC IN A DOG MODEL.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1991) Vol. 8, No. 10 SUPPL, pp. S155.
Meeting Info.: AAPS (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENTISTS) SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXPOSITION, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, NOVEMBER 17-21, 1991. PHARM RES (N Y).
CODEN: PHREEB. ISSN: 0724-8741.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:39944 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199242016094; BR42:16094
TITLE: INQUIRY INTO THE PRODUCT SUITABILITY OF AN INNOVATIVE **BUCCAL** DOSAGE FORM ORAL TRANSMUCOSAL **FENTANYL** CITRATE OTFC.
AUTHOR(S): HAGUE B I [Reprint author]; BARRUS B K; MALAND L J; BAIR L; FREIMANN V R
CORPORATE SOURCE: ANESTA CORP, SALT LAKE CITY, IOWA 94103, USA
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1991) Vol. 8, No. 10 SUPPL, pp. S154.
Meeting Info.: AAPS (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENTISTS) SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXPOSITION, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, NOVEMBER 17-21, 1991. PHARM RES (N Y).
CODEN: PHREEB. ISSN: 0724-8741.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Jan 1992
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 1992
TI INQUIRY INTO THE PRODUCT SUITABILITY OF AN INNOVATIVE **BUCCAL** DOSAGE FORM ORAL TRANSMUCOSAL **FENTANYL** CITRATE OTFC.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1991) Vol. 8, No. 10 SUPPL, pp. S154. Meeting Info.: AAPS (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENTISTS) SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXPOSITION, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, NOVEMBER 17-21, 1991. PHARM RES (N Y).
CODEN: PHREEB. ISSN: 0724-8741.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:281248
TITLE: Buccal, polar and non-polar spray or capsule containing drugs for treating pain
INVENTOR(S): Dugger, Harry A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 537,118.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 19
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003185761	A1	20031002	US 2002-230059	20020829
WO 9916417	A1	19990408	WO 1997-US17899	19971001 <--
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EP 1029536	A1	20000823	EP 2000-109347	19971001
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EP 1036561	A1	20000920	EP 2000-109357	19971001
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     EP 1539107          A2    20050615    EP 2003-811212         20030827
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     US 2004136913       A1    20040715    US 2003-671710         20030929
     US 2004120896       A1    20040624    US 2003-726625         20031204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      WO 1997-US17899    A2 19971001
                                            US 2000-537118     A2 20000329
                                            EP 1997-911621     A3 19971001
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     WO 9916417          A1      19990408    WO 1997-US17899        19971001 <--
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     US 2004136913       A1      20040715    US 2003-671710         20030929
     US 2004120896       A1      20040624    US 2003-726625         20031204
IT   50-56-6, Oxytocin, biological studies   51-30-9, Isoproterenol
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Meperidine 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 60-87-7, Promethazine 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 75-28-5, Iso-butane 76-41-5, Oxymorphone 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-57-3, Codeine 76-99-3, Methadone 77-07-6, Levorphanol 78-78-4, Iso-pentane 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 104-31-4, Benzonatate 106-97-8, N-Butane, biological studies 109-66-0, N-Pentane, biological studies 113-15-5, Ergotamine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 359-83-1, Pentazocine 437-38-7, **Fentanyl** 463-82-1, Neo-pentane 465-65-6, Naloxone 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 469-62-5, Propoxyphene 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 569-65-3, Meclizine 630-93-3, Phenytoin sodium 721-50-6, Prilocaine 745-65-3, Prostaglandin e1 2078-54-8, Propofol 3239-45-0, Dexfenfluramine hydrochloride 5786-21-0, Clozapine 6740-88-1, Ketamine 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 10238-21-8, Glyburide 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 13838-16-9, Enflurane 16590-41-3, Naltrexone 20594-83-6, Nalbuphine 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26675-46-7, Isoflurane 27203-92-5, Tramadol 27262-47-1, Levobupivacaine 28523-86-6, Sevoflurane 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 35700-23-3, Carboprost 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 41451-91-6, Erythromycine 42408-82-2, Butorphanol 47931-85-1, Salmon calcitonin 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 53648-55-8, Dezocine 55096-26-9, Nalmefene 56030-54-7, Sufentanil 57041-67-5, Desflurane 70059-30-2, Cimetidine hydrochloride 71195-58-9, Alfentanil 76824-35-6, Famotidine 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin 79517-01-4, Octreotide acetate 84057-95-4, Ropivacaine 86168-78-7, Sermorelin 93107-08-5, Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride 99566-27-5, Neuropeptide FF 99614-01-4, Ondansetron hydrochloride 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 103628-48-4, Sumatriptan succinate 121679-13-8, Naratriptan 139264-17-8, Zolmitriptan 143322-58-1, Eletriptan 144034-80-0, Rizatriptan 154323-57-6, Almotriptan 156137-99-4, Rapacuronium bromide 158747-02-5, Frovatriptan 170713-75-4, Nociceptin 220349-64-4, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**buccal**, polar and non-polar spray or capsule contg. drugs for treating pain)

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:683898 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:362567
TITLE: Studies on formulations of **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablets
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Xiajing; Wang, Hao; He, Feng; Gu, Huimin; Hou, Huimin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Inst. Pharmaceutical Industry, Shanghai, 200437, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongguo Yiyao Gongye Zazhi (**1997**), 28(3), 129-131
CODEN: ZYGZEA; ISSN: 1001-8255
PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Yiyao Gongye Zazhi Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
TI Studies on formulations of **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablets
SO Zhongguo Yiyao Gongye Zazhi (**1997**), 28(3), 129-131
CODEN: ZYGZEA; ISSN: 1001-8255
AB **Fentanyl** citrate was formulated with some excipients to prep. bioadhesive tablets for **buccal** use. The effect of HPMC with different adhesive capacity and Carbopol on the adhesive force and in vitro drug release were studied. A new method for detn. of the adhesive force was also reported.
ST **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablet
IT Adhesion, biological
(formulations of **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablets)

IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(tablets, **buccal**, bioadhesive; formulations of **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablets)
IT 9004-65-3, Hpmc 9007-20-9, Carbopol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulations of **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablets)
IT 437-38-7, **Fentanyl** 990-73-8, **Fentanyl** citrate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(formulations of **fentanyl buccal** adhesive tablets)

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:66952 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:66952
TITLE: Apparatus and methods for administering medicaments by direct contact to the buccal mucosa
INVENTOR(S): Stanley, Theodore H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Utah, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 22 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,863,737.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5122127	A	19920616	US 1989-403743	19890905 <--
US 4671953	A	19870609	US 1985-729301	19850501 <--
EP 487520	A1	19920603	EP 1989-909497	19890816 <--
EP 487520	B1	19950412		
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JP 05501539	T2	19930325	JP 1989-504878	19890816 <--
JP 2801050	B2	19980921		
AU 641127	B2	19930916	AU 1989-40704	19890816 <--
AT 120953	E	19950415	AT 1989-909497	19890816 <--
CA 1338978	A1	19970311	CA 1989-609378	19890824 <--
AU 9050352	A1	19910408	AU 1990-50352	19890905 <--
AU 645966	B2	19940203		
EP 493380	A1	19920708	EP 1990-902584	19890905 <--
EP 493380	B1	19971029		
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JP 05501854	T2	19930408	JP 1990-502779	19890905 <--
CA 1339075	A1	19970729	CA 1989-610329	19890905 <--
AT 159658	E	19971115	AT 1990-902584	19890905 <--
NO 9200565	A	19920213	NO 1992-565	19920213 <--
NO 304056	B1	19981019		
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DK 175779	B1	20050214		
NO 9200856	A	19920406	NO 1992-856	19920304 <--
NO 9200855	A	19920410	NO 1992-855	19920304 <--
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AU 9460697	A1	19940623	AU 1994-60697	19940427 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1985-729301 A2	19850501
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			EP 1989-909497 A	19890816

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PI   US 5122127 A   19920616
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PI   US 5122127            A     19920616    US 1989-403743          19890905 <--
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     58-38-8, Prochlorperazine  58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies
     59-41-6, Bretylium  59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies  60-79-7,
     Ergonovine  63-12-7, BEnzquinamide  76-74-4, Pentobarbital  76-75-5,
     Thiopental  77-27-0, Thiamylal  9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
     11000-17-2, Vasopressin  15078-28-1, Nitroprusside  18559-94-9,
     Albuterol  20594-83-6  21829-25-4, Nifedipine  23031-25-6, Terbutaline
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     33125-97-2, Etomidate  36894-69-6  42200-33-9, Nadolol  51384-51-1
     54182-58-0, Sucralfate  54767-75-8, Suloctidil  56030-54-7, Sufentanil
     59467-70-8, Midazolam  59708-52-0, Carfentanil  61380-40-3, Lofentanil
     62288-83-9, Desmopressin acetate  62571-86-2, Captopril  71195-58-9,
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     Ergotamine  137-58-6, Lidocaine  138-56-7, Trimethobenzamide  151-83-7,
     Methohexital  317-34-0, Aminophylline  361-37-5, Methysergide
     364-62-5, Metoclopramide  437-38-7, Fentanyl  439-14-5,
     Diazepam  465-65-6, Naloxone  479-18-5, Dyphylline  525-66-6,
     Propranolol  530-08-5, Isoetharine  548-73-2, Droperidol  569-65-3,
     Meclizine  586-06-1, Metaproterenol  604-75-1, Oxazepam  652-67-5,
     Isosorbide  846-49-1, Lorazepam  1400-61-9, Nystatin  1421-14-3,
     Propanidid  2078-54-8, Diprivan  3385-03-3, Flunisolide  4205-90-7,
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     6740-88-1, Ketamine
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
```

(mucosal delivery of, **buccal** device for)

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=> s fentanyl (p) (gingival or gingivally or transgingival or transgingivally )
L7            4 FENTANYL (P) (GINGIVAL OR GINGIVALLY OR TRANSGINGIVAL OR TRANSGI
                NGIVALLY )

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8            4 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l8 not l6
L8 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l8 not l6
L9            4 L8 NOT L6

=> d l9 ibib kwic 1-4

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 4  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:    1994:132701  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PREV199497145701
TITLE:               Anesthetic management of a patient with juvenile hyaline
                     fibromatosis: A case report.
AUTHOR(S):           Sugahara, Shinya; Ikezaki, Hiroyuki; Abe, Kiyotaka; Ogawa,
                     Ryo
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Dep. Anesthesiol., Nippon Med. Sch., Tokyo 113, Japan
SOURCE:              Japanese Journal of Anesthesiology, (1993) Vol. 42, No. 12,
                     pp. 1853-1855.
                     CODEN: MASUAC. ISSN: 0021-4892.
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Article
LANGUAGE:            Japanese
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 24 Mar 1994
                     Last Updated on STN: 25 Mar 1994
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
        ANESTHETIC-DRUG; AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE HEREDITY; CASE STUDY; CERVICAL
        VERTEBRAE; FENTANYL; GENERAL ANESTHETIC-DRUG; GINGIVAL HYPERTROPHY;
        JOINT FLEXURAL CONTRACTURE; MANDIBLE; NASO-ORAL TUMOR RESECTION;
        NITROUS OXIDE; SEVOFLURANE; SUBCUTANEOUS NODULE; TRACHEAL INTUBATION;
        VECURONIUM

L9   ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:572352  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          143:83537
TITLE:                    Effervescent oral fentanyl dosage form and methods of
                          administering fentanyl
INVENTOR(S):              Moe, Derek; Agarwal, Vikas; Habib, Walid
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Cima Labs Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
```

US 2005142198 A1 20050630 US 2004-27353 20041230
WO 2005065317 A2 20050721 WO 2004-US43701 20041230
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
WO 2005065318 A2 20050721 WO 2004-US43702 20041230
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2005163838 A1 20050728 US 2004-26759 20041230
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-533619P P 20031231
US 2004-615785P P 20041004
US 2004-615665P P 20041004

IT Drug delivery systems
(**gingival**; effervescent oral **fentanyl** dosage form and methods of administering **fentanyl**).

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:572351 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:83536
TITLE: Generally linear effervescent oral fentanyl dosage form and methods of administering
INVENTOR(S): Moe, Derek; Agarwal, Vikas; Habib, Walid
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cima Labs Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005142197	A1	20050630	US 2004-26327	20041230
WO 2005065318	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43702	20041230

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,

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            MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     WO 2005065319          A2    20050721    WO 2004-US43703          20041230
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
             RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
             MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2005163838          A1    20050728    US 2004-26759            20041230
     US 2005169989          A1    20050804    US 2004-26132            20041230
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                        US 2003-533619P      P   20031231
                                              US 2004-615665P      P   20041004
                                              US 2004-615785P      P   20041004
IT   Drug delivery systems
        (buccal, gingival; effervescent oral fentanyl
        dosage form)

L9   ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:706963  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          133:271709
TITLE:                    Sublingual buccal effervescent
INVENTOR(S):              Pather, Sathasivan Indiran; Khankari, Rajendra K.;
                          Eichman, Jonathan D.; Robinson, Joseph R.; Hontz, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Cima Labs Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   3
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.            KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ----------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2000057858          A1    20001005    WO 2000-US7567           20000322
         W:  AU, CA, JP
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE
     US 6200604             B1    20010313    US 1999-327814           19990608
     CA 2333375             AA    20001005    CA 2000-2333375          20000322
     AU 2000040194          A5    20001016    AU 2000-40194            20000322
     EP 1082106             A1    20010314    EP 2000-919523           20000322
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     JP 2002540141          T2    20021126    JP 2000-607609           20000322
     EP 1417959             A1    20040512    EP 2003-29911            20000322
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI, CY
     EP 1419765             A1    20040519    EP 2003-29877            20000322
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI, CY
     US 2002110578          A1    20020815    US 2002-80016            20020220
     US 2003091629          A1    20030515    US 2002-269669           20021011
     US 2003118645          A1    20030626    US 2003-360050           20030204
     US 2005037072          A1    20050217    US 2004-946556           20040921
     US 2005064030          A1    20050324    US 2004-977029           20041029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                        US 1999-277424       A   19990326
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US 1999-327814	A	19990608
US 1998-79652P	P	19980327
US 1998-83391P	P	19980429
US 1999-302105	A2	19990429
EP 2000-919523	A3	20000322
WO 2000-US7567	W	20000322
WO 2000-US11053	A	20000425
US 2000-661693	A1	20000914
US 2000-664870	A1	20000919
US 2002-269669	A1	20021011
US 2003-360050	B1	20030204

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A pharmaceutical dosage form adapted to supply a medicament to the oral cavity for buccal, sublingual or **gingival** absorption of the medicament, contains an orally administerable medicament in combination with an effervescent for use in promoting absorption of the medicament in the oral cavity. The use of an addnl. pH-adjusting substance in combination with the effervescent for promoting the absorption drugs is also disclosed. A buccal effervescent tablet contained **fentanyl** citrate 1.57, lactose monohydrate 119.47, microcryst. cellulose 119.47, Na2CO3 46.99, NaHCO3 105, citric acid 75, PVP 25, Mg stearate 5, and colloidal silica 2.5 mg.

ST buccal sublingual **gingival** effervescent tablet; **fentanyl** citrate effervescent buccal tablet

```
=> s fentanyl (p) (sublingual or sublingually or transoral or transorally)
L10          41 FENTANYL (P) (SUBLINGUAL OR SUBLINGUALLY OR TRANSORAL OR TRANSOR
                ALLY)

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11          28 DUP REM L10 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l11 not l9 not l6
L12          25 L11 NOT L9 NOT L6

=> s l12 and PY<=1999
L13          11 L12 AND PY<=1999

=> d l13 ibib kwic 1-11

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 11      MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:    97316052      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 9172024
TITLE:               Postthyroidectomy analgesia: morphine, buprenorphine, or
                     bupivacaine?.
AUTHOR:              Lacoste L; Thomas D; Kraimps J L; Chabin M; Ingrand P;
                     Barbier J; Fusciardi J
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Anesthesiology and Surgical Intensive Care,
                     Jean Bernard University Hospital, Poitiers, France.
SOURCE:              Journal of clinical anesthesia, (1997 May) 9 (3) 189-93.
                     Journal code: 8812166. ISSN: 0952-8180.
PUB. COUNTRY:        United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:       (CLINICAL TRIAL)
                     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                     (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         199707
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 19970805
```

Last Updated on STN: 19970805
Entered Medline: 19970721

SO Journal of clinical anesthesia, **(1997 May)** 9 (3) 189-93.
Journal code: 8812166. ISSN: 0952-8180.

AB . . . a university department of endocrine surgery. PATIENTS: 342 patients scheduled for elective thyroidectomy with nitrous oxide-oxygen-isoflurane anesthesia in addition to **fentanyl**. INTERVENTIONS: Group 1 received preoperative oral controlled release morphine 10 mg, and Group 2 received postoperative **sublingual** buprenorphine 0.2 mg. Group 3 received 0.25% bupivacaine (10 ml) wound infiltration before skin closure. Eight hours after tracheal extubation, . . . received a second dose of the same drug in each group except in Group 3, where medication was changed to **sublingual** buprenorphine 0.2 mg. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: Patients in Group 2 required fewer additional analgesics: 0.54 +/- 0.68 vs. 0.96. . . . 1 and 42% in Group 3. The side effects in all three groups did not differ. CONCLUSION: The administration of **sublingual** buprenorphine after thyroidectomy provides better analgesia than small doses of oral controlled-release morphine or than 0.25% bupivacaine wound infiltration at. . .

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97238188 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9084513
TITLE: Effectiveness of a manually controlled infusion scheme of propofol and alfentanil mixture for endotracheal intubation in hypertensive patients: in comparison with thiamylal and nifedipine plus thiamylal.
COMMENT: Erratum in: Acta Anaesthesiol Sin 1996 Sep;34(3):172
AUTHOR: Wei T T; Lin C F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesiology, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
SOURCE: Acta anaesthesiologica Sinica, **(1996 Mar)** 34 (1) 9-16.
Journal code: 9432542. ISSN: 0529-5769.
PUB. COUNTRY: TAIWAN: Taiwan, Province of China
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970424
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19970417

SO Acta anaesthesiologica Sinica, **(1996 Mar)** 34 (1) 9-16.
Journal code: 9432542. ISSN: 0529-5769.

AB . . . intubation, the infusion rate was adjusted according to the blood pressure (BP) variation. Group 2 patients (G2) were induced with **fentanyl** (2 micrograms/kg), thiamylal (4-5 mg/kg), atracurium (5 mg) and succinylcholine (1.5 mg/kg). Induction of anesthesia in group 3 patients (G3) was the same as for G2, with additional **sublingual** nifedipine (1/2 capsule) 10 min prior to induction. Extra bolus dose of propofol (20 mg) or thiamylal (20 mg) was. . .

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96015576 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7565425
TITLE: Nifedipine versus fentanyl to prevent the pressor response to tracheal intubation.
AUTHOR: Abdel-Razek A; el-Attar A M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Al-Huwaylat Hospital, Jubail Industrial City, Saudi Arabia.

SOURCE: Middle East journal of anesthesiology, **(1995 Feb)** 13 (1) 88-99.
Journal code: 8604187. ISSN: 0544-0440.
PUB. COUNTRY: Lebanon
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19951227
Last Updated on STN: 19951227
Entered Medline: 19951027

SO Middle East journal of anesthesiology, **(1995 Feb)** 13 (1) 88-99.
Journal code: 8604187. ISSN: 0544-0440.

AB . . . were allocated randomly into three groups of twelve each. Before induction of anesthesia, they received either saline, 10 mg, nifedipine **sublingual**, or **fentanyl** 1.5 micrograms.kg-1 IV. Heart rate (HR), systolic blood pressure (SAP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and mean blood pressure (MAP), were. . . automatically every minute for 5 minutes before induction of anesthesia, and for 5 minutes after intubation. Nifedipine was better than **fentanyl** in blocking the pressor response. The **fentanyl** dose was too small to abolish this response completely. The increase in HR and blood pressure were most evident in the control group, followed by **fentanyl**, and the least increase was seen with nifedipine.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94373594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8087638
TITLE: [Are there indications for oral or sublingual administration of morphines?].
Existe-t-il des indications aux voies orale et sublinguale pour l'administration des morphiniques?.
AUTHOR: Spielvogel C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement d'Anesthesie-Reanimation, Hopital Saint-Antoine, Paris.
SOURCE: Cahiers d'anesthesiologie, **(1994)** 42 (2) 219-21.
Journal code: 0370650. ISSN: 0007-9685.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941031
Last Updated on STN: 19941031
Entered Medline: 19941020

SO Cahiers d'anesthesiologie, **(1994)** 42 (2) 219-21.
Journal code: 0370650. ISSN: 0007-9685.

AB . . . During the perioperative period, gastric emptying rate and first pass metabolism limit the use of oral morphine. The bioavailability of **sublingual** and buccal opioids is better as the uptake of active drug is governed by local blood flow. This way of administration requires patient cooperation. **Sublingual** buprenorphine is widely used; buccal morphine and oral transmucosal **fentanyl** deserve further evaluation, especially in children.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93135348 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1485670

TITLE: [Norfin in oncological practice].
Norfin v onkologicheskoi praktike.
AUTHOR: Osipova N A; Petrova V V; Novikov G A; Beresnev V A; Sergeeva I E; Dolgopolova T V
SOURCE: Anesteziologiia i reanimatologiia, **(1992 Jul-Aug)** (4) 3-7.
Journal code: 7705399. ISSN: 0201-7563.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930226
Last Updated on STN: 19930226
Entered Medline: 19930218

SO Anesteziologiia i reanimatologiia, **(1992 Jul-Aug)** (4) 3-7.
Journal code: 7705399. ISSN: 0201-7563.

AB . . . norphin, diazepam, droperidol and N2O the patient is more adequately prevented from surgical trauma than in conventional neuroleptanalgesia based on **fentanyl**. This is confirmed by greater stability in circulation, metabolism and stress hormone parameters, however this anesthesia technique is less manageable. . . accompanied by prolonged postanesthesia depression of the central nervous system. Good results have been obtained when norphin pills were used **sublingually** for the treatment of long-lasting intensive chronic pain syndrome in incurable cancer patients. Norphin is no less effective than morphin, . . .

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93118959 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1476278
TITLE: [Effects of nifedipine premedication on peroperative hypothermia].
Effets de la nifedipine en premedication sur l'hypothermie peroperatoire.
AUTHOR: Vassilieff N; Rosencher N; Deriaz H; Conseiller C; Lienhart A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departement d'Anesthesie-Reanimation Chirurgicale, CHU Cochin Port-Royal, Paris.
SOURCE: Annales francaises d'anesthesie et de reanimation, **(1992)** 11 (5) 484-7.
Journal code: 8213275. ISSN: 0750-7658.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930219
Last Updated on STN: 19930219
Entered Medline: 19930201

SO Annales francaises d'anesthesie et de reanimation, **(1992)** 11 (5) 484-7.
Journal code: 8213275. ISSN: 0750-7658.

AB . . . treatment group consisted of 30 patients taking nifedipine for blood pressure control or coronary insufficiency. They were given 10 mg **sublingual** nifedipine as well as the hydroxyzine premedication. Anaesthesia was induced with thiopentone, **fentanyl** and vecuronium, and maintained with nitrous oxide in oxygen and halothane in a semi-closed circuit. The slopes of the time-course. . .

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91295918 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2067506
TITLE: Nifedipine versus fentanyl to prevent the pressor response to tracheal intubation.
AUTHOR: Abdel-Razek A; el-Attar A M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Al-Fanateer Hospital, Jubail Industrial City, Saudi Arabia.
SOURCE: Middle East journal of anesthesiology, **(1991 Feb)** 11 (1) 63-72.
Journal code: 8604187. ISSN: 0544-0440.
PUB. COUNTRY: Lebanon
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910901
Last Updated on STN: 19910901
Entered Medline: 19910815

SO Middle East journal of anesthesiology, **(1991 Feb)** 11 (1) 63-72.
Journal code: 8604187. ISSN: 0544-0440.

AB . . . required tracheal intubation, were allocated randomly into three groups of twelve. Before induction of anesthesia, they received either saline, nifedipine **sublingual** 10 mg or **fentanyl** 1.5 micrograms.kg-1 i.v. Heart rate, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and mean blood pressure (MAP) were recorded automatically every minute for 5 minutes before induction of anesthesia, and for 5 minutes after intubation. Nifedipine was better than **fentanyl** in blocking the pressor response to intubation. The **fentanyl** dose was too small to abolish this response completely. The increase in HR and blood pressure were most evident in the control group, followed by **fentanyl**, and the least increase was seen with nifedipine.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88328266 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2458208
TITLE: Sublingual absorption of selected opioid analgesics.
AUTHOR: Weinberg D S; Inturrisi C E; Reidenberg B; Moulin D E; Nip T J; Wallenstein S; Houde R W; Foley K M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-32897 (NCI)
SOURCE: Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics, **(1988 Sep)** 44 (3) 335-42.
Journal code: 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198810
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19881021

SO Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics, **(1988 Sep)** 44 (3) 335-42.
Journal code: 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.

AB Ongoing interest in the improvement of pain management with opioid analgesics had led to the investigation of **sublingual** opioid absorption. The present report determined the percent absorption of selected opioid

analgesics from the oral cavity of normal subjects. . . was placed under the tongue for a 10-minute period. Compared with morphine sulfate at pH 6.5 (18% absorption), buprenorphine (55%), **fentanyl** (51%), and methadone (34%) were absorbed to a significantly greater extent (p less than 0.05), whereas levorphanol, hydromorphone, oxycodone, heroin,. . . were not. Overall, lipophilic drugs were better absorbed than were hydrophilic drugs. Plasma morphine concentration-time profiles indicate that the apparent **sublingual** bioavailability of morphine is only 9.0% +/- 11.9% (SD) of that after intramuscular administration. In the same subjects the estimated **sublingual** absorption was 22.4% +/- 9.2% (SD), indicating that the **sublingual** absorption method may overestimate apparent bioavailability. When the oral cavity was buffered to pH 8.5, methadone absorption was increased to 75%. Thus, an alkaline pH microenvironment that favors the unionized fraction of opioids increased **sublingual** drug absorption. Although absorption was found to be independent of drug concentration, it was contact time dependent for methadone and **fentanyl** but not for buprenorphine. These results indicate that although the **sublingual** absorption and apparent **sublingual** bioavailability of morphine are poor, the **sublingual** absorption of methadone, **fentanyl**, and buprenorphine under controlled conditions is relatively high.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88129643 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3324612
TITLE: Buprenorphine as premedication and as analgesic during and after light isoflurane-N2O-O2 anaesthesia. A comparison with oxycodone plus fentanyl.
AUTHOR: Korttila K; Hovorka J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anaesthesia, Women's Clinics, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Finland.
SOURCE: Acta anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, **(1987 Nov)** 31 (8) 673-9.
Journal code: 0370270. ISSN: 0001-5172.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19880310

SO Acta anaesthesiologica Scandinavica, **(1987 Nov)** 31 (8) 673-9.
Journal code: 0370270. ISSN: 0001-5172.

AB Sixty patients undergoing gynaecological laparotomies under isoflurane anaesthesia received 0.4 mg of buprenorphine **sublingually** or 0.12 mg/kg of oxycodone intramuscularly in random order for preanaesthetic medication. Patients premedicated with buprenorphine were given buprenorphine before, during and after anaesthesia and patients premedicated with oxycodone received **fentanyl** before and during anaesthesia and oxycodone after anaesthesia. Buprenorphine premedication produced less drowsiness and sedation and alleviated patients' apprehension significantly. . . than 0.05 to P less than 0.01) higher after intubation in the buprenorphine group when compared with the oxycodone plus **fentanyl** group. After anaesthesia, spontaneous respiration started rapidly; the return of consciousness and immediate recovery occurred at the same rate in. . . groups. In the recovery room moderate to severe pain was more common (P less than 0.05) in the oxycodone plus **fentanyl** group than in the buprenorphine group. The

respiratory rate in the recovery room was lower among patients given buprenorphine, and two patients given buprenorphine developed severe respiratory depression. In the ward (2 to 24 h after operation) **sublingual** buprenorphine provided pain relief as good as intramuscularly administered oxycodone. No differences were noted in the incidence or severity of. . .

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87246211 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2954811
TITLE: Which potent opioid? Important criteria for selection.
AUTHOR: Bovill J G
SOURCE: Drugs, **(1987 May)** 33 (5) 520-30.
Journal code: 7600076. ISSN: 0012-6667.
PUB. COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198707
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19870729
SO Drugs, **(1987 May)** 33 (5) 520-30.
Journal code: 7600076. ISSN: 0012-6667.
AB . . . mu-agonists. The use of the potent opioid agonists, because of their potential for causing respiratory depression, is restricted to hospitals. **Fentanyl**, the oldest drug of this class, is extensively used as a supplement to general anaesthesia, or in high doses as a 'complete' anaesthetic for patients undergoing cardiac surgery. Alfentanil and sufentanil are newer **fentanyl** derivatives. Alfentanil is unique in having a very short elimination half-life. This is a particular advantage during short operations and. . . can be given as a continuous infusion to supplement nitrous oxide anaesthesia. Sufentanil is about 10 times more potent than **fentanyl** and is more rapidly eliminated. Initial reports suggest that it may be more effective than **fentanyl** as an anaesthetic supplement and that recovery may be more rapid. Both sufentanil and alfentanil are also used in cardiac. . . are safe and effective drugs for treatment of pain associated with myocardial infarction. Buprenorphine, which is effective parenterally, orally and **sublingually**, has a prolonged duration of action (up to 12 hours after a single dose).

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85165027 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2858839
TITLE: Regular interval preventive pain relief compared with on demand treatment after hysterectomy.
AUTHOR: Jorgensen B C; Schmidt J F; Risbo A; Pedersen J; Kolby P
SOURCE: Pain, **(1985 Feb)** 21 (2) 137-42.
Journal code: 7508686. ISSN: 0304-3959.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198504
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19850426

SO Pain, **(1985 Feb)** 21 (2) 137-42.
Journal code: 7508686. ISSN: 0304-3959.

AB . . . given at regular intervals and the other with the analgesic given on demand. All the patients had a neuroleptanaesthesia with **fentanyl**. Forty patients received an initial dose of buprenorphine 0.3 mg intravenously before termination of anaesthesia and continued with **sublingual** buprenorphine 0.4 mg 6 hourly postoperatively (regular interval (RI) group). Forty patients received the standard postoperative medication, meperidine 1 mg/kg. . . patients in the RI group who had previously got injections for postoperative pain relief on demand 95% preferred regular interval **sublingual** buprenorphine for future treatment. The nurses found that 90% of the patients in the RI group were treated adequately compared. . .

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